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64 **A self-contained reagent package device for an assay.**

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73 Proprietor: **Becton, Dickinson and Company**
Mack Centre Drive P.O. Box 2224
Paramus New Jersey 07652-1149 (US)

72 Inventor: **Witty, Thomas R.**
2514 East Chesire Drive
Sandy, Utah 84092 (US)
Inventor: **Curry, Robert E.**
11 Sun Watch Court
Ramsey N.J. (US)
Inventor: **Smith, Roger E.**
233 Bonneville Drive
Bountiful Utah (US)

74 Representative: **von Kreisler, Alek, Dipl.-Chem.**
et al
Deichmannhaus am Hauptbahnhof
D-5000 Köln 1 (DE)

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Description

Background of the invention

1. Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a device for performing an assay and more particularly concerns a self-contained reagent package device useful in the performance of chemical and biological assays.

2. Description of the prior art

Test devices and procedures for assaying chemical and biological liquids are commonly known and used in laboratory practices. Assays are performed to determine trace amounts of many organic materials including drugs, contaminants, pollutants and the like. Similarly assays are performed on biological liquids such as serum, urine, cerebrospinal fluid and peritoneal exudates. Different types of assays have been employed depending upon the analyte of interest, and include radioimmunoassays (RIA), enzyme-linked immuno-sorbent assays (ELISA), immunoradiometric assay (IRMA), immunofluorometric assay (IFMA), and other various immunoassays.

Even though assays have been carried out for many years and there are devices which seek to simplify and accurately perform the assays, the need continues for further improvements in assay devices. For example, cross-contamination still remains troublesome, as well as delays for reagent changeover during the assay procedures. Frequent transfer or the pipetting of materials is still involved which could cause inaccuracies of the results. Further, the preparation and pattern of using reagents causes drawbacks in the methodology of the assay procedures, especially if specific agents are required in non-specialized laboratories.

Various assay devices and procedures have been taught in the prior art. For example, U.S. Patent No. 3,825,410 describes a disposable combined storage and reaction cell for use in the performance of chemical and biological reactions. This reaction cell is designed to facilitate dispensing the reactants into a container of suitable size and form and the stabilization of the reactants so dispensed. Improvements in storage and transportation under various conditions of temperature and humidity are also described. The patented invention further provides for the addition of sample diluent or other agents and the initiation of the reactants, and finally the separation of the component to be measured from the other components of the reaction.

In U.S. Patent No. 4,090,850, an apparatus is described for use in radioimmunoassays. Such apparatus includes a receptacle tray with a multiplicity of wells. Each of the wells has at its bottom an orifice sized and shaped to retain the liquids used in the assay under given pressure conditions. The orifice, however, permits the evacuation of liquids therethrough at reduced pressure. This patented invention is said to simplify the

manipulative steps that the laboratory technician must use, as well as obviate the need for aspiration of the liquids to be tested.

A test apparatus for the determination of immunoassays of antigens and antibodies is described in U.S. Patent No. 3,932,141. In that invention, the apparatus includes a receptacle tray with a plurality of wells for receiving samples, and balls coated with an immunologic composition. Use of these coated balls is said to effectuate improvement in reproducibility and exactness in radioimmunoassay techniques.

In U.S. Patent No. 4,160,803, a self-packaged test kit is described. The self-package structure is used as a kit for handling and carrying out tests utilizing collection tubes and fraction columns, including a plurality of modular laboratory racks.

U.S.—A—4 251 159 describes a self-contained reagent package device, which is useful in the performance of chemical and biological assays and which comprises a support member, a plurality of wells in said support member, all of said wells having open top lids for access thereto and all being integrally formed as a unitary structure, with and from the said material as said support member, at least one of said integrally formed wells having a predetermined amount of reagent therein, another of said integrally formed wells being empty so that the specimen to be assayed may be deposited therein and a protective cover sealed over the open lids of said wells to maintain the incorporated reagents in stable form prior to use, thereby providing a self-contained reagent package device which may be used especially as a dispersible multi-chamber cuvette which obviously fits into an analyser.

An automatic enzyme immunoassay apparatus is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,383,041. That apparatus includes a rack for holding test tubes; in the test tubes are beads which provide surfaces for the immunochemical reactions.

Notwithstanding the devices and procedures described in the aforementioned prior art, as well as other known and used assay devices, there is room for further improvement in this area. It is to such improvements that the present invention is directed.

GB—A—2 015 158 describes a discardable reaction receptacle for use in immunological assay and intended for accomplishing the reactions between the substance to be measured, a labelling substance and an antibody, and on the surface of which antibody has been made adherent for the purpose of binding the reaction products to the reaction receptacle, characterized in that the reaction receptacle consists of mutually detachably connected parts carrying on their surfaces different kinds of antibodies so that several substances to be measured can be simultaneously determined from one and the same sample contained in the reaction receptacle.

Summary of the invention

The present invention provides a self-contained reagent package device (10) useful in the perform-

ance of chemical and biological assays comprising:

a support member (12);

a plurality of wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) in said support member (12), all of said wells having open top ends (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) for access thereto;

at least one of said wells (20) having a predetermined amount of reagent therein;

one of said integrally formed wells (14) being empty so that the specimen to be assayed may be deposited therein; and

a protective cover (21) sealed over the open ends (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) of said wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) to maintain the incorporated reagents in stable form prior to use thereby providing a self-contained reagent package device (10), characterized in that all but one of said wells (15, 16, 18, 19, 20) being integrally formed as a unitary structure with and from the same material as said support member (12), said one well (20) having its interior surfaces coated with an immunoreactive substance for carrying out the assay; said coated well (20) is made from a material which is substantially optically clear; and said device further includes key means (40) for assuring that the device (10) is insertable into analyzer means in a predetermined direction.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the support member is a plate or a flat strip. A plurality of wells is integrally formed as a unitary structure with and from the same material as the support member. A removable well is also included in the support member. All of the wells are preferably arranged in single file in the support member and have open top ends for access thereto. The open top ends of the wells lie in substantially the same plane coextensive with the support member. It is preferred that the removable well be positioned at one end of the support member and be made from substantially optically clear material.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, a self-contained reagent package device is provided. While many advantages and features result from the present invention, which will now become apparent from a reading of the description which follows, there are some notable distinctions that should be mentioned. For example, all reagents for the assay procedure of interest, including the immunoreactive substance inside the removable well, are specific to that assay and are self-contained in the package. This ameliorates problems involved in assay to assay changeover, and means that an assay may be performed with no delay for reagent changeover. The configuration of the present invention is versatile thereby allowing a wide selection of wells, assay materials and reagents which may all be selected so as to be assay specific. Moreover, the present reagent package is readily adaptable for use in many different assays, such as fluorimmunoassays, immunofluorometric assays, nephelometric assays and the like. The optically clear well may be positioned in the path

of an excitation light beam so that fluorescent markers or light scatter may be detected during the assay procedures. Laboratory use of the present device is simplified and straightforward.

Brief description of the drawings

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the preferred self-contained reagent package device of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the device of Fig. 1 with the protective cover removed;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the specimen well taken along line 3—3 of Fig. 2; and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken along line 4—4 of Fig. 2 illustrating the snap-fit features of the removable well and the support member.

Detailed description

While this invention is satisfied by embodiments in many different forms, there is known in the drawings and will herein be described in detail a preferred embodiment of the invention, with the understanding that the present disclosure is to be considered as exemplary of the principles of the invention and is not intended to limit the invention to the embodiments illustrated. The scope of the invention will be measured by the appended claims and their equivalents.

Adverting now to the drawings, and Figs. 1 and 2 in particular, there is illustrated the preferred self-contained reagent package device 10. Comprising this device are three major components: a support member 12, a plurality of wells, herein designated by the numerals 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20, and a protective cover 21, which in the embodiment being described is removable. In other embodiments contemplated by the present invention, protective cover 21 is pierceable in order to gain access to the wells.

Support member 12, in the embodiment being described, is preferably a flat plate or substantially planar strip of material having sufficient rigidity to maintain the wells in fixed position for the performance of the various tests. In this embodiment, the wells are linearly arranged in single file in the support member so that the top ends of the wells are joined to the support member while the bottom ends of the wells depend freely downwardly. This free arrangement of the bottom ends of the wells allows the wells to be positioned in a suitable stand during use and also allows clear visual observation of the contents of the wells, particularly if they are made out of transparent or translucent material. It can be seen that all of the wells have open top ends for access into the wells, these openings designated by numerals 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29, corresponding respectively with each of the wells. All of the open top ends of the wells preferably lie substantially in the same plane and, as illustrated, are substantially coextensive with the planar support member.

For purposes of the present invention, it is

preferred that all of the wells have closed bottom ends, designated by numerals 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 and 38, corresponding respectively to each of the above-described wells. In the most preferred configuration, the closed bottom ends of the wells are smoothly curved, rounded ends, except for the closed end of well 14.

Well 14 is expected to be the specimen-carrying well. In order to be able to withdraw or transfer precise or small amounts of liquid from well 14, it is preferred that its bottom end 31 be conically-shaped with inwardly tapering surfaces 39, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

The reagent package device of the present invention is expected to be utilized in a chemical analyzer which may include a number of automated operations. Along these lines, it is expected that well 20 will include the substances relating to the immune reaction or absence thereof and will be used as the vehicle for performing the test, particularly for a fluoroimmunoassay or an immunofluorometric assay. To this end a wall 40 extends downwardly from support member 12 and may be anchored at its bottom end to the bottom of well 14. Wall 40 serves as a keying feature to make sure the present reagent package device is inserted properly, and with well 20 facing the right direction, in an analyzer instrument so that the contents of well 20 may be properly analyzed.

Referring now to well 20, in its preferred embodiment it is made from a material different from the other wells. Accordingly, while the other wells are preferably integrally formed with support member 12, well 20, being separately formed, is added to the package as a subsequent assembly. Support member 12 includes a hole 41 therethrough and a detent 42 slightly recessed below the upper surface of the support member. Near the top end 29 of well 20 an annular lip 44 is included. Lip 44 is intended to cooperate with detent 42 in the support member so that well 20 may be snap-fit into the support member. This type of fit allows stability of the well when positioned in the support member, while permitting its easy insertion into the support member. Well 20 may even be removed from the support member, if desired.

Before well 20 is inserted into the support member, it may be treated with an immunoreactive substance for carrying out the perpendicular assay which is desired. For example, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, all of the wells, including well 20, are plastic tubes. The interior surfaces, including the inside walls and the bottom, of well 20 serve as a solid substrate onto which the immunoreactive substance is coated. If the immunoassay is a test for antibody, the immunoreactive substance to be coated on the interior surfaces of well 20 is an antigen of hapten, or any appropriate analogue thereof. On the other hand, if the immunoassay test is for antigen or hapten, then the interior surfaces of well 20 are coated with antibody.

If antibody is to be coated onto the interior wall

of well 20, the coating is carried out by general procedures known in the art. Typically, the coating is effected at room temperatures, although higher or lower temperatures may be employed. Also, the antibody titer of the dilute antibody solution should be at a value to provide the desired antibody coating. One technique for coating antibodies to a solid substrate such as the walls of a test tube is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,256,724.

With respect to the other wells, they may either be empty or contain other liquids or reagents. Well 14 at one end of the support member, for example, is left empty so that the specimen to be assayed may be deposited therein. Depending upon the specific assay to be performed, and merely for exemplary purposes, well 15 may contain an elution buffer or a substrate; well 16 may remain empty for pre-incubation or dilution, if required; well 18 may contain a diluent, if required; and well 19 may contain a tracer if necessary for the particular assay. Of course, different materials, reagents, liquids and the like, as well as different numbers of wells, may be selected for the particular assay to be performed.

To provide a self-contained reagent package, cover 21 is provided. This cover is preferably sealed to the planar surface of support member 12 so as to effectively close open top ends 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29 of the wells corresponding respectively thereto. It is preferred that cover 21 leave top end 22 of the well 14 uncovered since that well is preferably empty and is in ready condition to accept the specimen to be assayed. Cover 21 may be affixed to support member 12 by any convenient mechanism for assuring a tight seal while, in one embodiment, allowing the cover to be removed when the device is ready for use. A finger notch 45 may be included in one end of support member 12 so as to facilitate the gripping of the end of cover 21 for removal purposes. In another embodiment, rather than removal, the cover may be pierced or punctured by a probe or other sharp instrument to gain access to the interior of the various wells.

It can be seen in the drawings that protective cover 21 includes labelling information 46 on its upper surface. This labelling information may identify the various reagents contained within the wells, the type of assay to be performed, dates of manufacture and use, and other information that may be useful for information control purposes. In the embodiment being described, it is preferred that the labelling information be in the form of a bar code adapted to be read electronically to determine the information imprinted thereon. These bar codes are well-known and the information with respect to different bar configurations may be pre-programmed into a microprocessor so that once a recognizable code has been electronically read, that information may be retrieved, displayed, stored or otherwise acknowledged. Of course, human readable information may be included on the cover for labelling purposes.

As a self-contained reagent package device, the present invention maintains the incorporated reagents in stable form prior to use. A typical assay procedure in which device 10 is used will now be described. This typical assay procedure is merely exemplary as it may relate to the one configuration of the reagent package device illustrated in the drawings. No limitations with respect to the scope of the present invention should be attributed to the following description.

If, for example, blood serum is to be assayed for a determination of trace amounts of proteins, hormones, drugs or the like, the prepared serum is deposited in well 14. Either before the specimen is placed in well 14 or immediately thereafter, protective cover 21 may be removed from rack 12 or pierced by a sharp instrument so as to expose the open top ends of the remaining wells of the pre-packaged device. A measured amount of the serum is withdrawn from well 14. In serial fashion, diluent is withdrawn from well 16, and both are transferred to well 18. Once diluted and mixed in well 18, a measured amount of the diluted specimen is withdrawn. In serial fashion a tracer material is withdrawn from well 15, and both are transferred to well 19. There, the tracer reacts with one or more components of the diluted serum. Radioactive, fluorescent and the like materials are typically used as tracers.

After sufficient time has passed to allow the tracer to react with the components of diluted serum, a measured amount of the reacted mixture in well 19 may be withdrawn and deposited in well 20. As described above, well 20 may, for example, have its interior surfaces coated with antibody. The mixture with tracer having appropriate antigenic reactants causes an immune reaction within well 20 whereby select substances bind to the antibodies on the surfaces of the well. A wash usually follows so as to remove unbound substances as well as soluble substances from well 20.

If, for example, a fluoroimmunoassay is being performed, fluorescent labels may be detected directly in well 20 after the immune reaction has taken place. Well 20 may either be removed from the reagent package device or left within the device, depending upon the instrumentation being used to carry out the fluoroimmunoassay. Well 20, as mentioned above, is preferably fabricated from a substantially optically clear material, such as glass or clear plastic, so as to facilitate the passage of light into the interior of the well. The liquid solution of fluorescent molecules within well 20 is excited with light of constant intensity and at an appropriate wavelength. Fluorescence emission is detected and serves as a function of the quantity of the antigenic substance which was present in the sample.

While many different materials may be used to construct the present reagent package device, plastic is the material of choice. Preferably, a rigid transparent or translucent plastic, such as polypropylene is selected for the present invention. Use of plastic material also allows the support

member and wells to be formed in a molding operation. In particular, the wells, except for well 20, are preferably integrally formed as a unitary structure with and from the same material as the support member. This not only facilitates the manufacturing operation, but allows the device to be inexpensively made so as to render it disposable after use. Such a unitary structure is desirably fabricated from polypropylene. On the other hand, well 20 may be molded separately and also from a different material. Inasmuch as the optical and chemical properties of polystyrene are better than polypropylene for some assay types, it is the material of choice for well 20 particularly when the present reagent package device is to be employed for fluoroimmunoassays. In other circumstances, it may be desirable to make well 20 out of glass.

Thus, the present invention provides a self-contained reagent package device wherein all of the reagents necessary for the assay are prepared for ease of use by the laboratory technician. The present reagent package device may be inexpensively fabricated and is disposable after one use. Moreover, the present invention may be utilized in conjunction with automated chemistry or immunochemistry analyzers, and is particularly suitable for a variety of assays, including fluoroimmunoassays.

Claims

1. A self-contained reagent package device (10) useful in the performance of chemical and biological assays comprising:

a support member (12);

a plurality of wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) in said support member (12), all of said wells having open top ends (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) for access thereto;

at least one of said wells (20) having a predetermined amount of reagent therein;

one of said integrally formed wells (14) being empty so that the specimen to be assayed may be deposited therein; and

a protective cover (21) sealed over the open ends (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) of said wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) to maintain the incorporated reagents in stable form prior to use thereby providing a self-contained reagent package device (10),

characterized in that all but one of said wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19) being integrally formed as a unitary member (12), said one well (20) having its interior surfaces coated with an immunoreactive substance for carrying out the assay, said coated well (20) is made from a material which is substantially optically clear, and said device further includes keying means (40) for assuring that the device (10) is insertable into analyzer means in a predetermined direction.

2. The device of Claim 1 wherein the open top ends (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) of said wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) lie substantially in the same plane.

3. The device of Claim 2 wherein said support

member (12) is a substantially planar strip having the open top ends (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) of said wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) coextensive therewith.

4. The device of Claim 3 wherein said wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) are linearly arranged in single file in said support member (12).

5. The device of Claim 4 wherein said coated well (20) is positioned at one end of said support member (12) and said empty well (14) for the specimen is positioned at the other end of the support member (12).

6. The device of Claim 1 wherein the open top end (22) of the said empty specimen well (14) is left uncovered by said protective cover (21).

7. The device of Claim 1 wherein said support member (12) and all of said wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) are made of plastic.

8. The device of Claim 7 wherein said coated well (20) is made from a plastic different from the plastic of said integrally formed wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19).

9. The device of Claim 8 wherein said coated well (20) is made from polystyrene and said integrally formed wells and said support member (12) are made from polypropylene.

10. The device of Claim 1 wherein said protective cover (21) includes labelling information (46) thereon relating to the nature of the assay to be performed.

11. The device of Claim 10 wherein said information (46) is in the form of a bar code adapted to be read electronically to determine said information.

12. The device of Claim 1 wherein the immunoreactive substance on the interior surface of the coated well (20) is antibody.

13. The device of Claim 1 wherein the empty well (14) for the specimen has a conically-shaped bottom end (31).

14. The device of Claim 1 wherein said coated well (20) has a lip (44) around its open end (29) and said support member (12) has a detent (42) formed therein so that said coated well is snap-fit in said support member (12).

15. The device of Claim 1 wherein the wells in said support member being capable of retaining liquids therein.

16. The device of Claim 1, characterized by a support member (12), namely

a substantially planar strip member;

a plurality of wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) in said strip member (12), all but one of said wells (14, 15, 16, 18, 19) being integrally formed as a unitary structure with and from the same material as said member (12);

all of said wells being arranged in single file in said member (12) and having open top ends for access thereto with said open top ends lying in substantially the same plane coextensive with the member (12), the non-integrally formed well (20) being positioned at one end of said member (12) and made from substantially optically clear material and having its interior surfaces coated with an immunoreactive substance for carrying out the assay;

at least one of said wells (20) having a predetermined amount of reagent therein;

one of said integrally formed wells (14) at the other end of the member (12) being empty so that the specimen to be assayed may be deposited therein, said specimen well having a conically-shaped bottom end (31); and

a protective cover (21) sealed over the open ends (24, 25, 26, 28, 29) of said wells (15, 16, 18, 19, 20) except said empty specimen (14) well to maintain the incorporated reagents in stable form prior to use, said cover (21) including labelling information (46) thereon, in the form of a bar code adapted to be read electronically to determine said information.

Patentansprüche

1. Unabhängige Reagentien-Packungs-Vorrichtung (10), die für die Durchführung chemischer und biologischer analytischer Untersuchungen (Assays) von Nutzen ist, umfassend ein Trägerglied (12),

mehrere Vertiefungen (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) in dem Trägerglied (12), wobei sämtliche dieser Vertiefungen offene obere Enden (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) für den Zugang zu ihnen aufweisen,

wobei wenigstens eine der Vertiefungen (20) im Inneren eine vorherbestimmte Menge eines Reagens enthält,

wobei eine der integriert gebildeten Vertiefungen (14) leer ist, so daß in sie die zu untersuchende Probe eingefüllt werden kann, und

einen Schutzdeckel (21), der die offenen Enden (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) der Vertiefungen (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) verschließt, um die eingearbeiteten Reagentien vor ihrer Verwendung in stabiler Form zu erhalten, wodurch eine unabhängige Reagentien-Packungs-Vorrichtung (10) bereitgestellt wird,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß alle bis auf eine der genannten Vertiefungen (14, 15, 16, 18, 19) in Form eines einzigen Bauteils integriert mit dem Trägerglied (12) und aus dem gleichen Material wie dieses gebildet sind, wobei die genannte eine Vertiefung (20) innere Oberflächen aufweist, die mit einer immunreaktionsfähigen Substanz zur Durchführung des Assays beschichtet sind,

wobei die beschichtete Vertiefung aus einem Material gefertigt ist, das im wesentlichen optisch klar ist, und die genannte Vorrichtung weiterhin ein Anschlußmittel (40) enthält, um sicherzustellen, daß die Vorrichtung (10) in eine Analysator-Einrichtung in einer festgelegten Richtung einsetzbar ist.

2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, worin die offenen oberen Enden (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) der Vertiefungen (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) im wesentlichen in der gleichen Ebene liegen.

3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, worin das Trägerglied (12) ein im wesentlichen ebener Streifen ist, der die offenen oberen Enden (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) der Vertiefungen (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) in damit gleich verlaufender Ausdehnungsrichtung umfaßt.

4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, worin die Vertiefungen (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) linear in einer Reihe des Trägergliedes (12) angeordnet sind.

5. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, worin die beschichtete Vertiefung (20) an einem Ende des Trägergliedes (12) angeordnet ist und die leere Vertiefung (14) für die Probe am anderen Ende des Trägergliedes (12) angeordnet ist.

6. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, worin das offene obere Ende (22) der leeren Vertiefung (14) für die Probe von dem Schutzdeckel (21) umbedeckt gelassen wird.

7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, worin das Trägerglied (12) und sämtliche Vertiefungen (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) aus Kunststoff hergestellt sind.

8. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, worin die beschichtete Vertiefung (20) aus einem Kunststoff hergestellt ist, der von dem Kunststoff der integriert gebildeten Vertiefungen (14, 15, 16, 18, 19) verschieden ist.

9. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, worin die beschichtete Vertiefung (20) aus Polystyrol hergestellt ist und die integriert gebildeten Vertiefungen und das Trägerglied (12) aus Polypropylen hergestellt sind.

10. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, worin der Schutzdeckel (21) eine darauf befindliche Markierungsinformation (46) umfaßt, die sich auf die Art des durchzuführenden Assays bezieht.

11. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 10, worin die Information (46) in Form eines Strich-Codes vorliegt, der so gestaltet ist, daß er zur Bestimmung der Information elektronisch gelesen werden kann.

12. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, worin die immunreaktionsfähige Substanz auf der inneren Oberfläche der beschichteten Vertiefung (20) ein Antikörper ist.

13. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, worin die leere Vertiefung (14) für die Probe ein konisch geformtes unteres Ende (31) besitzt.

14. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, worin die beschichtete Vertiefung (20) einen Wulst (44) an ihrem offenen Ende (29) herum besitzt und das Trägerglied (12) eine darin gebildete Arretierung (42) aufweist, so daß die beschichtete Vertiefung in dem Trägerglied (12) mittels eines Schnappverschlusses gehalten wird.

15. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, worin die Vertiefungen in dem Träger in der Lage sind, darin Flüssigkeiten zurückzuhalten.

16. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch

ein Trägerglied (12), nämlich ein im wesentlichen ebenes streifenförmiges Bauteil.

mehrere Vertiefungen (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) in dem streifenförmigen Bauteil (12), wobei alle bis auf eine dieser Vertiefungen (14, 15, 16, 18, 19) in Form eines einzigen Bauteils integriert mit dem Trägerglied (12) und das dem gleichen Material wie dieses gebildet sind,

wobei alle diese Vertiefungen in einer einzelnen Reihe des Trägergliedes (12) angeordnet sind und offene obere Enden für den Zugang zu ihnen

aufweisen, wobei die offenen oberen Enden im wesentlichen in der gleichen Ebene in einer mit dem Bauteil (12) gleich verlaufenden Richtung liegen, wobei die nicht integrierte Vertiefung (20) an einem Ende des Trägergliedes (12) angeordnet ist und aus einem im wesentlichen optisch klaren Material hergestellt ist und die inneren Oberflächen derselben mit einer immunreaktionsfähigen Substanz zur Durchführung des Assays beschichtet sind,

wobei wenigstens eine der Vertiefungen (20) im Inneren eine vorherbestimmte Menge eines Reagens enthält,

wobei eine der integriert gebildeten Vertiefungen (14) am anderen Ende des Trägergliedes (12) leer ist, so daß in sie die zu untersuchende Probe eingefüllt werden kann, wobei die Vertiefung für die Probe ein konisch geformtes unteres Ende (31) besitzt, und

einen Schutzdeckel (21), der die offenen Enden (24, 25, 26, 28, 29) der Vertiefungen (15, 16, 18, 19, 20) mit Ausnahme der leeren Vertiefung (14) für die Probe verschließt, um die eingearbeiteten Reagentien vor ihrer Verwendung in stabiler Form zu erhalten, wobei der Schutzdeckel (21) eine darauf befindliche Markierungsinformation (46) in Form eines Strich-Codes umfaßt, der so gestaltet ist, daß er zur Bestimmung der Information elektronisch gelesen werden kann.

Revendications

1. Un dispositif autonome de réactifs préfabriqué (10) utile pour l'exécution d'analyses chimiques et biologiques, comprenant:

un élément de support (12),

une pluralité de tubés (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) dans ledit élément de support (12), tous lesdits tubes comprenant des extrémités supérieures d'accès ouvertes (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29),

au moins l'un desdits tubes (20) contenant une quantité prédéterminée de réactif à l'intérieur,

l'un desdits tubes formés d'une seule pièce (14) étant vide, de façon que l'échantillon à analyser puisse placé à l'intérieur, et

un couvercle de protection (21) scellé hermétiquement sur les extrémités ouvertes (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) desdits tubes (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) pour conserver les réactifs incorporés sous une forme stable avant utilisation, de manière à réaliser ainsi un dispositif autonome de réactifs préfabriqué (10), caractérisé en ce que tous ces tubes (15, 16, 18, 19), à l'exception de l'un d'entre eux, sont formés d'une seule pièce sous forme d'une structure unitaire avec et à partir du même matériau que ledit élément de support (12), ledit tube (20) ayant des surfaces intérieures revêtues d'une substance immunoréactive pour effectuer l'analyse, ledit tube revêtu (20) étant réalisé à partir d'un matériau sensiblement clair optiquement, et ledit dispositif comprenant en outre des moyens de blocage (40) pour assurer l'insertion du dispositif (10) dans les moyens formant analyseur dans une direction prédéterminée.

2. Le dispositif selon la revendication 1 dans

lequel les extrémités supérieures ouvertes (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) desdits tubes (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) sont situées sensiblement dans le même plan.

3. Le dispositif selon la revendication 2, dans lequel ledit élément de support (12) est une bande sensiblement plane avec les extrémités supérieures ouvertes (22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29) desdits tubes (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) coextensives à celle-ci.

4. Le dispositif selon la revendication 3, dans lequel lesdits tubes (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) sont disposés linéairement en une seule file dans ledit élément de support (12).

5. Le dispositif selon la revendication 4, dans lequel ledit tube revêtu (20) est disposé à une extrémité dudit élément de support (12) et ledit tube vide (14) pour l'échantillon est disposé à l'autre extrémité de l'élément de support (12).

6. Le dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'extrémité supérieure ouverte (22) dudit tube de spécimen vide (14) est laissée sans être recouverte par ledit couvercle de protection (21).

7. Le dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit élément de support (12) et l'ensemble desdits tubes (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) sont réalisés en matière plastique.

8. Le dispositif selon la revendication 7, dans lequel ledit tube revêtu (20) est réalisé à partir d'une matière plastique différente de la matière plastique desdits tubes formés d'une seule pièce (14, 15, 16, 18, 19).

9. Le dispositif selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit tube revêtu (20) est réalisé à partir de polystyrène et lesdits tubes formés d'une seule pièce et ledit élément de support (12) sont réalisés à partir de polypropylène.

10. Le dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit couvercle de protection (21) comprend dessus des informations d'étiquetage (46) relatives à la nature de l'analyse à effectuer.

11. Le dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel lesdites informations (46) sont sous la forme d'un code à barres adapté à la lecture électronique pour déterminer lesdites informations.

12. Le dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la substance immunoréactive sur la surface intérieure du tube revêtu (20) est un anticorps.

13. Le dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le tube vide (14) d'échantillon

possède une extrémité inférieure de forme conique (31).

14. Le dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit tube enduit (20) comprend une lèvre (44) autour de son extrémité ouverte (29) et ledit élément de support (12) comprend une détente (42) ménagée à l'intérieur afin que ledit tube revêtu soit encliquetable dans ledit élément de support (12).

15. Le dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les tubes dans ledit élément de support sont susceptibles de conserver des liquides à l'intérieur.

16. Le dispositif la revendication 1, caractérisé par

un élément de support (12), en particulier un élément en forme de bande sensiblement plane.

une pluralité de tubes (14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) dans ledit élément en forme de bande (12), tous les tubes (14, 15, 16, 18, 19) à l'exception de l'un d'entre eux étant formés d'une seule pièce sous forme d'une structure unitaire avec et à partir du même matériau que ledit élément (12),

l'ensemble desdits tubes étant disposé en une seule file dans ledit élément (12) et comprenant des extrémités supérieures ouvertes donnant accès à l'intérieur, avec lesdites extrémités supérieures ouvertes situées sensiblement dans le même plan coextensif à l'élément (12), le tube (20) non incorporé étant situé à une extrémité dudit élément (12) et étant réalisé dans un matériau sensiblement clair optiquement et possédant des surfaces intérieures revêtues d'une substance immunoréactive pour l'exécution de l'analyse, au moins l'un desdits tubes (20) contenant à l'intérieur une quantité prédéterminée de réactif,

l'un desdits tubes (14) formés d'une seule pièce à l'autre extrémité dudit élément (12) étant vide afin de pouvoir déposer l'échantillon à analyser à l'intérieur, ledit tube d'échantillon ayant une extrémité intérieure de forme conique (31), et

un couvercle de protection (21) scellé hermétiquement sur les extrémités ouvertes (24, 25, 26, 28, 29) desdits tubes (15, 16, 18, 19, 20), excepté ledit tube d'échantillon vide (14) pour maintenir les réactifs incorporés sous une forme stable avant utilisation, ledit couvercle (21) comprenant sur lui des informations d'étiquetage (46) sous forme d'un code à barres adapté pour la lecture électronique afin de déterminer lesdites informations:



